

NEW YORK HERALD.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT PROPRIETOR.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT, JR. MANAGER.

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

Volume XXXII No. 163

AMUSEMENTS THIS AFTERNOON AND EVENING.

BROADWAY THEATRE, Broadway, near Broome Street.—Lear, the Foolmaker.

WORLD'S SISTERS' NEW YORK THEATRE, opposite New York Hotel.—Fanny, the Doctor and the Devil's Daughter.—His last look.

OLYMPIC THEATRE, Broadway.—Theatre Trope.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, Irving Place.—The Infernal Machine of Japanese Artists in Their Wonderful Feats. Matinee at 2 o'clock.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS, 555 Broadway, opposite the Metropolitan Hotel.—In Their Songs, Dances, Eccelestics, Singing, Dancing and Burlesques.—Theatre Trope by the Gold Hunters.—Political Address.

KELLY & LEON'S MINSTRELS, 72 Broadway, opposite the New York Hotel.—In Their Songs, Dances, Eccelestics, Burlesques, Ac.—NORMA.—The Japs.

FIFTH AVENUE OPERA HOUSE, Nos. 2 and 4 West Fifty-fifth Street.—Gaiety and Comedy.—The Washington Minstrel, Minstrel, Ballad, and Burlesque.—Theatre Trope by the Gold Hunters.—The Royal's Revue.

TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, 23 Broadway.—Comic Vocalists, Negro Minstrel, Burlesque, Ballad, Duet, etc.—THE WHITE CROCK. Matinee at 2 1/2 o'clock.

BUTLER'S AMERICAN THEATRE, 472 Broadway.—Ballad, Farce, Pastors, Burlesques, Eccelestics, Comic and Sentimental Vocalists, Ac.

TERRACE GARDEN, Third Avenue and Fifty-eighth and Fifty-ninth Streets.—Theodore Thomas Popular Garden Concerts, at 8 o'clock P. M.

HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE, Broadway.—Theatre Trope, Burlesque, Ballad and Burlesque.—The Theatre Trope of the Japs.

THE RHYAN TABLEAU, Union Hall, corner of Twenty-third Street and Broadway, at 8.—Morning Mirror of the People's Progress.—A Magnificent Spectacle. Matinee every afternoon at 2 1/2 o'clock.

NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY & SURGERY, 100 Broadway.—Lectures and Exhibitions.—The Washington Minstrel, Minstrel, Ballad, and Burlesque.—Theatre Trope by the Gold Hunters.—The Royal's Revue.

TRIPLE SHEET.

New York, Wednesday, June 12, 1867.

THE NEWS.

EUROPE.

The news report by the Atlantic cable is dated yesterday, June 11.

The czar of Russia left Paris yesterday for Germany. Egypt is declared a separate sovereignty by a firman of the sultan of Turkey. The new king of Hungary has, it is said, expended "vast sums" of money for charitable purposes in Pesth. The Fenian "traitors" lately convicted in Ireland have been removed to England.

Consols closed at 94 1/2 for money in London. Five-twentys were at 73 in London and 77 1/2 in Frankfurt. The Liverpool cotton market closed dull, with middling uplands at 13 1/2. Breadstuffs were lower. Provisions generally unchanged.

By special correspondence and newspaper mail reports we have additional details of our cable dispatches, to the 30th of May, embracing matter of much interest.

THE CITY.

The Board of Commissioners did not meet yesterday noon, a quorum not being present when the roll was called. The next meeting will be held on Thursday afternoon.

In the Board of Supervisors yesterday a large number of bills for work on the new Court House were passed. A resolution appropriating \$55,380 for the expenses incurred by the Mayor, Corporation Council and Board of Supervisors in the settlement of the banks, and insurance companies' claims was adopted.

Collector Smythe has issued a circular setting forth the regulations to be followed by officers of customs in examining the baggage of passengers arriving at this port.

There were 36,119 emigrants arrived at this port during the month of May. Most of them immediately made their way westward, Illinois, Pennsylvania and Wisconsin receiving the largest shares of them.

Coroner Widger held an inquest yesterday morning, at No. 30 East Nineteenth Street, on the bodies of Alfred R. King and Mattie Greenman, who were found dead in their bed on last Monday night. The jury brought in a verdict to the effect that Mattie Greenman came to her death by the discharge of a pistol in the hands of King, and that King committed suicide by shooting himself through the head. A letter found on the body of the unfortunate man, dated at the "Sherman House, Broome Street, June 9," disclosed the fact that the girl has a sister living at No. 1 Stewart Street, Brooklyn. It says:—"I have tried every means in my power to get employment, to take care of the girl I love. My folks and relatives have refused to assist me in any way. To have her I love led a life of shame I cannot do."

A very extensive robbery was perpetrated in the store of J. M. Oppenheimer & Co., No. 41 Broadway, on Monday night, five cats, containing nineteen hundred and eighty dollars, valued at \$15,000, being taken from the building. No clue as to the manner by which the robbery was so successfully perpetrated has been discovered.

A turpentine and rosin manufactory on Dikeman Street, Brooklyn, burned down yesterday, involving a loss of \$35,000. Two men employed in the establishment were badly scalded.

In the case recently made up and argued before Judges Leonard, Ingraham and Smith, of the Supreme Court, General Term, for the purpose of testing the constitutionality of the twelfth section of the Tax Levy, or Session Laws of 1867, which transferred the power of licensing hackmen, pawnbrokers, milkdealers, &c., from the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the city of New York to the Board of Metropolitan Police, a decision was yesterday rendered, giving judgment in favor of the municipal authorities, all the judges concurring.

A motion was made in the Court of Common Pleas, Chambers, before Judge Cardozo, for the discharge on habeas corpus of Louise Allen, who had been committed on a charge of keeping a disorderly house. It appearing to the Court that no preliminary examination had taken place the motion was denied.

An action was brought in the Court of Common Pleas, yesterday, by Frederick Grimm, to recover \$250 damages from Roderick W. Cameron, a shipmaster, for an alleged breach of contract, in not furnishing the plaintiff, as agreed, a passage to Melbourne, Australia, in the ship Pactus. The vessel did not sail on the day appointed, and when she subsequently cleared the plaintiff was left behind. Verdict for plaintiff, \$166 25.

In the Superior Court, Part I, yesterday, in the case of Sylvia Britton vs. the Atlantic Mail Steamship Company, an action to recover damages for the loss of plaintiff's trunk, on the voyage from this port to Havana, the jury returned a verdict for the plaintiff in the sum of \$37 27.

But seven jurors answered to their names in the Court of Common Pleas, Part 2, yesterday morning, and consequently, although the calendar is much crowded, numerous cases had to go off till October. His Honor Judge Brady addressed the members of the bar and stated that he had had an interview with the Commissioner of Jurors, and that he had been promised that things would be different next fall. He (Judge Brady) expected to have the merchants of New York as jurors; and if he had the power to send the Sheriff after them he should have a jury in this Court next fall if he lived.

In the case of Robinson vs. the International Life Assurance Company, an action in the Supreme Court to recover on a policy of life insurance issued to one McKurtus, in Elizabeth, Va., in 1847, of the premiums on which, subsequent to the outbreak of the late war, was paid in Confederate money, the jury yesterday returned a verdict for the plaintiff in the sum of \$13,375 26.

The Isman line steamship Edinburgh, Captain Briggs, will leave pier 45 North river at noon to-day for Liverpool, calling at Queenstown to land passengers.

The stock market was, on the whole, firm yesterday. Gold closed at 137 1/2.

Business continued dull yesterday, and commercial transactions were greatly circumscribed. The delinquency was not universal, however, a few of the leading commodities having been freely dealt in, and generally at full prices. The market for breadstuffs continued

rice steady, under a fair demand for flour. Wheat was nearly normal, white corn and oats were again decidedly lower. Pork opened at an advance, but closed heavy, with a part of the improvement lost. Beef ruled steady, while lard was more active, though still heavy. Freight was firm, Whiskey was steady. Cotton was heavy, while coffee was unchanged. Naval stores were a shade firmer. Petroleum ruled dull, though quite firm. Wool continued to rule dull and heavy.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Our Mexican reports, extracted from the papers in the interior and on the border, contain further items of interest regarding the surrender of Queretaro and Maximilian. Escobedo, it is said, was sent for at a distance of three miles to receive the sword of Maximilian, which was a most costly one, the hilt of it being decorated with diamonds. The traitor Lopez is an uncle of Marshal Bazaine, and was the bosom friend of Maximilian. Escobedo is reported to have killed several wounded men and prisoners with his own hand after the surrender took place.

Our Panama correspondence is dated June 2. The State was in a fever of excitement. President Orlate and his ministers had determined to secede from the Colombian Union, and as a first step made an attempt to seize the Colombian man-of-war Bolivar. In this attempt, however, they were frustrated by the address of the captain of the vessel, and the plot to sea. A circular was issued by the President to the consuls and ministers of foreign countries in the State, informing them that it was the intention to secede if the news of Mosquera's assumption of the dictatorship proved true. At the same time orders increasing the commercial tax fifty per cent, and levying a forced loan of \$50,000 were issued. The first order applied to foreigners and natives alike, the latter only to natives. The foreign consuls held a meeting and protested against the increase of taxation, but nothing further was heard from Orlate on the subject. The importing merchants thereupon agreed to close their places of business, and when the President called a meeting of them they placed their cases in the hands of their respective consuls and refused to attend. The President afterwards acted very discreetly towards the foreign consuls. Mr. Hiale, the American Consul, advised the American merchants to go on with their business and refuse to pay the extra tax; but they did not do so. In the interior the revolt is more general. Antioquia, Magdalena and Santander are preparing for a vigorous warfare against Mosquera. A Spanish rear admiral had arrived at Carthagena and ordered the release of the Ryo and her restoration to the Colombian authorities.

Our correspondence from Lima, Peru, is dated May 22. The revolution was assuming a decided shape. The English mail steamer Limona, from Valparaiso for Panama, was seized by Caldera Castillo and about thirty other discontented Peruvians, of Iquique, carried into the small port of Mejillones de Pisagua, divided of fifty cases of her cargo containing American rifles, and then allowed to proceed on her way. Considerable excitement ensued among the authorities on hearing of this, and the steamer Melmor, with six hundred men and ten pieces of artillery, was dispatched to Arica immediately for the purpose of whipping Castillo before he could organize. The Indians at Puno were in a state of revolt, and it was thought they would join Castillo. Two regiments at Cuzco had been dispatched to Puno, and a decided move for or against the incipient rebellion was expected at any moment. Amid all this excitement the questions between Prado and Congress have been dropped, although the Spanish question is frequently discussed in Congress. The cholera in Buenos Ayres was decreasing. The Allied fleet was at Valparaiso on the 16th of May. An outbreak had occurred in Villa Grande, Bolivia, in favor of General Acher.

The Cabinet meeting yesterday, it is believed was devoted to the consideration of the Attorney General's opinion on the reconstruction laws, the removals from office by General Sherman and Pope, and the petition of citizens of Tennessee for protection against Brownlow's militia.

The Constitutional Convention reassembled yesterday. Mr. Sherman submitted the report of a select committee, recommending a code of rules for the regulation of the proceedings, similar to the rules governing the General Assembly. The consideration of this report was postponed until to-day. Mr. Harris, from the Committee of sixteen made a report on the best practicable mode of proceeding with the revision of the constitution. It recommends the appointment of a committee to examine and report upon the several parts of the constitution and the expediency of revising them. This report was ordered to lie upon the table and be printed. Resolutions appointing a committee of seven to report upon what offices may be abolished, and a committee of five to report upon the expediency of incorporating a female suffrage clause in the constitution when the female citizens over twenty-one years of age shall ask for it, were ordered to lie upon the table and be printed. Considerable other business of more or less importance was transacted, and the Convention adjourned until this morning.

John H. Surritt was again produced in the Criminal Court at Washington yesterday for the purpose of standing his trial. The argument on the motion to quash the jury panel was continued, counsel for the defence averring that the present jury was illegally drawn so and the Grand Jury by whom Surritt was indicted and under that conviction may be abolished, and a committee of five to report upon the expediency of incorporating a female suffrage clause in the constitution when the female citizens over twenty-one years of age shall ask for it, were ordered to lie upon the table and be printed. Considerable other business of more or less importance was transacted, and the Convention adjourned until this morning.

Nothing is more certain than that we cannot continue any longer in our present condition. Returns recently made to the Secretary of State and Comptroller, under the law authorizing the Convention, show that the local indebtedness of the cities, towns and counties in the State will reach nearly ninety millions. The State debt is over fifty millions, and the people of New York therefore owe at the present moment about one hundred and forty million dollars, exclusive of their proportion of the national indebtedness—over two thousand five hundred millions. These figures are startling; and they become the more alarming when accompanied by the knowledge that both the national and State governments are in a condition bordering upon anarchy. At Washington the executive and legislative branches are in bitter opposition to each other; both of them weak, blundering and obstinate, and doing their best to bring ruin upon us at home and disgrace abroad. In our own State we are without any responsible government, and given over to corruption and political confusion. The vagaries of our politicians are making matters worse, by provoking the war to have been a failure; establishing the fact that treason, against which we have fought at such a ruinous cost, is no crime after all, and familiarizing the country with the hateful word "reputation." In a word, we are at a crisis in our history, both as a State and as a nation, and there is no hope for us but in a prompt and thorough change. The November election will inaugurate the new era in New York, by sweeping away the old political organizations and building up a strong party of and from the people. This will form the nucleus for the great movement of political reconstruction throughout the Union which will confound the plots and schemes of all the old party engineers, raise Grant to the Presidency, and restore permanent peace and safety to the nation.

The Ex-Mayor of Mobile on the Late Blast. It appears that the ex-Mayor of Mobile has found it necessary to visit Washington, in order to protest in presence of President Johnson against the order of General Pope, who removed him from office after the fatal riot in that city. Ex-Mayor Withers contends that he and the other officials were "misrepresented entirely," and that they were not responsible for the bloodshed and violence which occurred on that occasion; but he does not state that he absented himself from the city at a time when a breach of the peace was imminent—at a moment when the newspapers of the day had inflamed the public mind to a degree that freedom of speech was not likely to be permitted; nor does he state that the police—according to their own testimony furnished to himself the day after the riot—look no steps to quell the disturbance, but, as we read in their communications, were hidden away in various coffee

The Commencement of the New Era—New York the Starting Point for the Nation.

The fall of the present year will be the commencement of the new era in the history of New York. The existing era began at the epoch of the adoption of the present State constitution, with its blunders, heresies and license, and has been marked by a steady increase of misrule year after year, until the people are borne down by the weight of debt and taxation, and the whole State is given over to anarchy and corruption. It is now about to close, and the great political reconstruction for which the whole nation is preparing itself will appropriately and properly find its starting point in New York.

The action of the Constitutional Convention now in session at Albany will destroy both the existing political organizations in the State and lay the foundation of a great reform movement which will be the nucleus of the national party, whose province it will be to make General Grant the next President and to finally dispose of all the old leaders, hacks, aspirants and fanatics—secession, copperhead and radical. Whatever course the Convention may take the result will be the same, and it cannot be averted. There are some men among the delegates on both sides who will be anxious to make a good constitution and submit it to the people for their approval; but if they succeed it will be despite of the partisans in the body, all of whom, whether democratic or republican, will oppose any alteration of the organic law that will not inure to their own political advantage. Their work will be repudiated by both the existing political organizations in the November election, and efforts will be made by the leaders and their partisans, either openly or covertly, to defeat it. But it will be supported by the great mass of the people, and its success at the polls will of itself be the inauguration of the new era and the commencement of the political reconstruction of the whole nation. If, on the other hand, the radical fanatics in the Convention, led by Greeley and aided by the Brookses and their copperhead associates, should force upon us a bad and unacceptable constitution, then the people of the State will unite against them and their work, and will overthrow them all. There will, in that event, be a popular combination upon candidates nominated, without reference either to democracy or radicalism; the party tickets will everywhere be defeated; the constitution will be rejected, and the people will take the reform of the organic law and the purification of the government into their own hands. In either case the corrupt, worn-out political organizations will be swept out of existence, and the foundation laid for the great Grant movement of next year.

Under these circumstances it is fortunate that the State Constitutional Convention was authorized by nearly four hundred thousand voters at the last November election. The character of many of the delegates and the opening scenes of the session have been calculated to make the people distrust that any good could result from the Convention. But, as we have shown, whatever may be its action, it cannot fail to be instrumental in securing a thorough reconstruction of political parties in this State next fall, and in clearing the way for the Presidential campaign. The four hundred thousand electors who recorded their votes in favor of the revision of the organic law were in earnest in their desire for reform. In conjunction with thousands of others who did not vote on the constitutional question at all, they will be found in the next election supporting the new constitution, if it be a good one, and voting against it and against the old party organizations by whom they have been betrayed, if it be a bad one.

Nothing is more certain than that we cannot continue any longer in our present condition. Returns recently made to the Secretary of State and Comptroller, under the law authorizing the Convention, show that the local indebtedness of the cities, towns and counties in the State will reach nearly ninety millions. The State debt is over fifty millions, and the people of New York therefore owe at the present moment about one hundred and forty million dollars, exclusive of their proportion of the national indebtedness—over two thousand five hundred millions. These figures are startling; and they become the more alarming when accompanied by the knowledge that both the national and State governments are in a condition bordering upon anarchy. At Washington the executive and legislative branches are in bitter opposition to each other; both of them weak, blundering and obstinate, and doing their best to bring ruin upon us at home and disgrace abroad. In our own State we are without any responsible government, and given over to corruption and political confusion. The vagaries of our politicians are making matters worse, by provoking the war to have been a failure; establishing the fact that treason, against which we have fought at such a ruinous cost, is no crime after all, and familiarizing the country with the hateful word "reputation." In a word, we are at a crisis in our history, both as a State and as a nation, and there is no hope for us but in a prompt and thorough change. The November election will inaugurate the new era in New York, by sweeping away the old political organizations and building up a strong party of and from the people. This will form the nucleus for the great movement of political reconstruction throughout the Union which will confound the plots and schemes of all the old party engineers, raise Grant to the Presidency, and restore permanent peace and safety to the nation.

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saloons and restaurants while the riot was at its height. We learn with some surprise, from Mr. Withers' reported statement, that the police were interfered with by the military authorities in their efforts to quell the disturbance. The fact is, as we have obtained it from our own correspondent who was on the spot, and a cloud of other witnesses, that the military did not arrive on the ground until after the shooting had almost entirely subsided. What little effort the police contributed to put down the assassins may be best appreciated by their own statements, above referred to, and the fact that only one arrest was made out of the four or five thousand persons present.

People will naturally conclude that there must be a screw loose somewhere when the ex-Mayor and ex-Confederate General Withers comes all the way from Mobile to Washington to state his case and demand a reversal of General Pope's order removing him from an office to which the generous secession majority of the people of Mobile, it is said, affixed the salary of six thousand dollars per annum as a pension for his services in the Confederate army. It is not likely that General Pope's discretion in removing these disturbing elements will be disputed by the Executive. On the contrary, we anticipate that he will be fully sustained, as has been General Sheridan's action with reference to the removal of Governor Wells, of Louisiana, although for different causes, by the President and General Grant.

Japan a Great Field for American Enterprise. The departure of the Japanese Commissioners and their suite, yesterday, from this city, for Japan, leads us to consider the growing intercourse between this country and that, and the great field for American enterprise which is opening on the other side of the Pacific. The first Japanese who came here a few years ago, when, as will be remembered, the smart little fellow Tommy was quite a sensation with the ladies, were an embassy to make or complete the treaty between Japan and the United States. This last party of officials, who left yesterday, was a commission for business purposes, though also sent by the Tycoon. They came to look after funds which had been sent to this country for the purchase of vessels of war, and to make purchases for a Japan navy. They have succeeded in obtaining from our government the famous rebel ram Stonewall; which formidable vessel is now being prepared for sea at the Washington navy yard, and when ready will be sent to Japan. Two officers of the Japanese navy, First Lieutenant Ogasawara-Kendon, and Second Lieutenant Jovata-Hais-Ku, remain here for the purpose of going in the Stonewall, when that vessel is ready for the voyage.

In the present age the great race among nations is for the prize of commerce. For the trade of the East, or, in a more specific term, of Eastern Asia, there has been an intense rivalry. Great Britain has had, heretofore, the advantage, because she had acquired a large colonial empire in that part of the world. India itself has proved very valuable to her commerce; but her dominion there gave her particular advantages in other countries of Asia. The Dutch also, up to a late period, monopolized a good deal of the trade of the East. But a great change has taken place within a few years, and we might say, almost within a few months. The United States have now entered the race for the commerce of Asia with a vigor, prestige, and facilities that no other nation possesses. We have approached those populous and rich empires of Asia which a short time ago were sealed against the rest of the world, not as England and other Powers have, with cannon, but with the olive branch of peace and good will. They have appreciated this, and we stand to-day better in the eyes of the Japanese and Chinese than any other people. They have recently learned, too, what a mighty power this republic is, and what a rich and vast country we possess. This has a powerful influence over the Asiatic mind. The Chinese, who have emigrated by tens of thousands to the Western shores of the republic, learn a good deal about the country, and send the information to their countrymen. The Japanese, a shrewd, inquiring people, who come here, spread intelligence of America throughout their country. One of these Commissioners, who left yesterday, Matsmoro, was here before with the embassy. He was sent again, doubtless, on account of his ability and his knowledge of the English and several other languages, to investigate matters here and to make a report of them when he arrives home. We understand that he is "full of ideas," and will communicate them to his government and countrymen. The first Commissioner, Ontomogoro, is a very observing man also, we understand; but Matsmoro has had superior advantages, and is a learned and keen observer. Should the Tycoon send an ambassador to Washington, which is very desirable, Matsmoro would make an excellent representative. It is to be hoped, too, the Tycoon will send his brother, who is now in Paris, to the United States before he returns home. That Prince would be able to compare this country with the mere glitter of the small States of Europe. He would see here the seat of the greatest empire the world ever knew, and the centre of the commerce of the world at no distant day.

But for our progress and influence in Eastern Asia we have not to look to what such impressions may effect or the future may develop. The facts are before us. The steamship line between San Francisco and Japan, and connecting with China, has brought that part of the world into intimate commercial relations with us. The frequent and regular intercourse thus established has created a most extraordinary and favorable impression. We have news from Japan in twenty-five to thirty days, and they publish the news from this country in the same time. Within a few years, when the Pacific Railroad shall be completed, we shall be able to go from New York to Jeddo in thirty days. The Japanese rightly regard us as their near neighbors. American ideas are rapidly pervading the empire. Already the Tycoon and his officers of the army and navy are adopting our dress and uniform. Through their press and other means of communication they are fast becoming acquainted with our institutions, habits, and the events of the country. The Tycoon, who is a young man of about thirty-five years of age, has large and liberal views. In a few months the whole empire will be opened to foreigners.

When we consider that in Japan, a rich and productive country, with thirty millions of people, there is hardly a vehicle of any kind on wheels to be found, outside of those used by foreigners, and that they have no machinery or labor-saving implements, we shall see what a vast field there is for American enterprise. They dig or grab the earth, they carry everything on their shoulders or in their hands, and they have no facility of locomotion besides their legs. They want our improvements; they are looking to us to supply them. Implements of husbandry, machinery, sawmills, and steam engines of every description, with a thousand different articles of use among us in everyday life may, ere long, find a market there. Then they need railroads and steamboats, which we can construct better than any other people. The production of tea, it is said by the Japanese here, could be quadrupled by introducing all these improvements, for they have plenty of cheap labor. And so, probably, with rice and other productions. The movement has commenced, and, to use a common sporting phrase, we have the inside track. If we take advantage of our opportunities we shall open a very extensive and lucrative commerce with both Japan and China, and in a short time it will not be necessary to send specie to pay for the tea and other things imported from there. We may have a balance of trade in our favor. We may control the commerce of these great Asiatic empires. Such, by the judicious management of our government and enterprise of our people, is the prospect of a mighty trade on the other side of the Pacific.

Maximilian's Proclamation. The proclamation published yesterday, if it shall prove to have originated with the ex-Emperor Maximilian, will afford the world some new light as to the character of that Prince. It should be noted that it came to us, not from any of our special correspondents, but through the associated press, and in such an indefinite, cloudy way that we cannot trace it beyond New Orleans. It is to be supposed that the news with which it is associated left Queretaro not later than our special despatch, also published yesterday. Indeed, as our special despatch came by Galveston, we might fairly reason that that is the later of the two, and, therefore, that our correspondent on the spot should have known of the existence and publication of this notable document, if it were ever published at Queretaro or ever came from Maximilian. Yet our correspondent does not mention it. He gives the latest authentic news of the German Prince, mentions his illness with dysentery, and the exertions on his behalf of the Princess Salm-Salm, but not a word of the proclamation. As our correspondent at that point is a man to be relied upon, and a line from him is worth a wilderness of ordinary press despatches, we must regard his silence as an evidence against the proclamation.

Its authenticity might also fairly be denied on internal evidence. There is too much of the vulgar "last dying speech and confession" in it. It is issued as a "warning to all ambitious and incautious princes." Would Maximilian so describe himself? Has he so far adopted Mexican views as to put himself in the category of men who plunge nations into war through heedless ambition? And is such a characterization quite consistent with the words in the opening of the document that he came to Mexico "only animated with the best faith of insuring the felicity of all?" In its separate sentences this proclamation gives itself the lie. It is too full of purely Mexican bombast to have come from a European pen. No doubt Maximilian's feelings against Napoleon would justify the extravagant expressions attributed to him. The doubt is whether Maximilian would have given them utterance. While it is always possible that some original paper from the Prince may have been the basis of this document and been badly translated or even "doctored" by the Mexican authorities, we must hesitate to believe that this document is authentic or that Maximilian would have issued it even at the suggestion of the liberal government and as the price of his life and liberation.

Outcroppings of Partisanship. We reprint elsewhere to-day two articles from the Christian Advocate, which exhibit quite an unchristian spirit in denouncing bitterly and sweepingly what is stigmatized as the "irreligion" of the American secular press. Stripped of their verbiage the loose statements of these articles may be condensed into the following assertions:—The secular press has become a success; the religious press is a failure; therefore, as a curious non sequitur, each denomination must have a secular press of its own. The author of these propositions remembers the signal failure of one attempt to establish a metropolitan daily paper on such principles as he recommends, only to argue that the failure of a first attempt should not discourage a second. But he forgets that repeated failures in Scotland and England had already demonstrated the impracticability of the scheme which he advocates. It is possible that his motive for reviving the exploded idea is a project of his own to convert the Christian Advocate into a secular journal, as Tilton has converted the Independent. But we cannot flatter him with encouragement if such be his intention; for experience has hitherto decided against all similar attempts. We should advise him to continue his efforts to improve the character of his paper, as the organ of one of the largest and most influential religious denominations.

As to the wholesale denunciations which he has flung against the secular press of the country, we cannot refrain from expressing our surprise that he has confounded the New York Herald with the irreligious periodicals which he has consigned to his formidable index expurgatorius. What journal has given more powerful aid to the waning influence of the modern pulpit than the Herald, by the immense publicity which it gives every Monday morning to the sermons preached—some of them, perhaps, to almost empty pews—on the preceding Sabbath? The whole country has learned to look to the Herald for the most ample and trustworthy reports of the spring anniversaries. No journal has advocated more persistently the "voluntary principle"—the separation of Church and State. None has applauded more heartily the charitable labors of the different religious denominations to promote the highest interests of mankind, although our solicitude to prevent those denominations from being contaminated by the corrupting influences that have injured the Churches of the Old World prompts us to watch vigilantly against the perils and growing evils which we lately exposed—the demands of religious sects upon the public

people, there is hardly a vehicle of any kind on wheels to be found, outside of those used by foreigners, and that they have no machinery or labor-saving implements, we shall see what a vast field there is for American enterprise.

They dig or grab the earth, they carry everything on their shoulders or in their hands, and they have no facility of locomotion besides their legs. They want our improvements; they are looking to us to supply them. Implements of husbandry, machinery, sawmills, and steam engines of every description, with a thousand different articles of use among us in everyday life may, ere long, find a market there. Then they need railroads and steamboats, which we can construct better than any other people. The production of tea, it is said by the Japanese here, could be quadrupled by introducing all these improvements, for they have plenty of cheap labor. And so, probably, with rice and other productions. The movement has commenced, and, to use a common sporting phrase, we have the inside track. If we take advantage of our opportunities we shall open a very extensive and lucrative commerce with both Japan and China, and in a short time it will not be necessary to send specie to pay for the tea and other things imported from there. We may have a balance of trade in our favor. We may control the commerce of these great Asiatic empires. Such, by the judicious management of our government and enterprise of our people, is the prospect of a mighty trade on the other side of the Pacific.

Maximilian's Proclamation. The proclamation published yesterday, if it shall prove to have originated with the ex-Emperor Maximilian, will afford the world some new light as to the character of that Prince. It should be noted that it came to us, not from any of our special correspondents, but through the associated press, and in such an indefinite, cloudy way that we cannot trace it beyond New Orleans. It is to be supposed that the news with which it is associated left Queretaro not later than our special despatch, also published yesterday. Indeed, as our special despatch came by Galveston, we might fairly reason that that is the later of the two, and, therefore, that our correspondent on the spot should have known of the existence and publication of this notable document, if it were ever published at Queretaro or ever came from Maximilian. Yet our correspondent does not mention it. He gives the latest authentic news of the German Prince, mentions his illness with dysentery, and the exertions on his behalf of the Princess Salm-Salm, but not a word of the proclamation. As our correspondent at that point is a man to be relied upon, and a line from him is worth a wilderness of ordinary press despatches, we must regard his silence as an evidence against the proclamation.

Its authenticity might also fairly be denied on internal evidence. There is too much of the vulgar "last dying speech and confession" in it. It is issued as a "warning to all ambitious and incautious princes." Would Maximilian so describe himself? Has he so far adopted Mexican views as to put himself in the category of men who plunge nations into war through heedless ambition? And is such a characterization quite consistent with the words in the opening of the document that he came to Mexico "only animated with the best faith of insuring the felicity of all?" In its separate sentences this proclamation gives itself the lie. It is too full of purely Mexican bombast to have come from a European pen. No doubt Maximilian's feelings against Napoleon would justify the extravagant expressions attributed to him. The doubt is whether Maximilian would have given them utterance. While it is always possible that some original paper from the Prince may have been the basis of this document and been badly translated or even "doctored" by the Mexican authorities, we must hesitate to believe that this document is authentic or that Maximilian would have issued it even at the suggestion of the liberal government and as the price of his life and liberation.

Outcroppings of Partisanship. We reprint elsewhere to-day two articles from the Christian Advocate, which exhibit quite an unchristian spirit in denouncing bitterly and sweepingly what is stigmatized as the "irreligion" of the American secular press. Stripped of their verbiage the loose statements of these articles may be condensed into the following assertions:—The secular press has become a success; the religious press is a failure; therefore, as a curious non sequitur, each denomination must have a secular press of its own. The author of these propositions remembers the signal failure of one attempt to establish a metropolitan daily paper on such principles as he recommends, only to argue that the failure of a first attempt should not discourage a second. But he forgets that repeated failures in Scotland and England had already demonstrated the impracticability of the scheme which he advocates. It is possible that his motive for reviving the exploded idea is a project of his own to convert the Christian Advocate into a secular journal, as Tilton has converted the Independent. But we cannot flatter him with encouragement if such be his intention; for experience has hitherto decided against all similar attempts. We should advise him to continue his efforts to improve the character of his paper, as the organ of one of the largest and most influential religious denominations.

As to the wholesale denunciations which he has flung against the secular press of the country, we cannot refrain from expressing our surprise that he has confounded the New York Herald with the irreligious periodicals which he has consigned to his formidable index expurgatorius. What journal has given more powerful aid to the waning influence of the modern pulpit than the Herald, by the immense publicity which it gives every Monday morning to the sermons preached—some of them, perhaps, to almost empty pews—on the preceding Sabbath? The whole country has learned to look to the Herald for the most ample and trustworthy reports of the spring anniversaries. No journal has advocated more persistently the "voluntary principle"—the separation of Church and State. None has applauded more heartily the charitable labors of the different religious denominations to promote the highest interests of mankind, although our solicitude to prevent those denominations from being contaminated by the corrupting influences that have injured the Churches of the Old World prompts us to watch vigilantly against the perils and growing evils which we lately exposed—the demands of religious sects upon the public

purpose for the support of denominational charities. What journal has earlier detected and more boldly exposed the Protean shapes under which infidelity has sought to disguise itself in the United States? We were the first to unearth Mormonism, and we have relentlessly waged war against every other ism in the long catalogue of ungodly isms which have afflicted the land. The pious editor of the Christian Advocate charges us with "reckless disregard for religion in any form," because he is manifestly incapable of comprehending the truly catholic spirit in which the Herald regards all forms of Christianity. Where will he find a more unreserved tribute to the energizing and life-giving power of Christianity than in the welcome recently extended by the Herald to the religious assemblies which met in this city in May? Let one citation suffice:—"In spite of all that has been and still is being done to defeat its influence and sap its very foundations, Christianity has grown, and is now indisputably the mightiest and most aggressive power in human affairs. Wherever life, activity, energy, enterprise most reveal themselves; wherever heroism, nobleness, self-sacrifice are dominant characteristics; wherever real, genuine progress is most distinctly visible, Christianity is found to be there, and is to be credited with the result." Can the Christian Advocate present a testimony more decided than this?

It is impossible to read the complaints of the Christian Advocate without suspecting that its real regret is not so much the alleged absence of Christianity from the secular press as the plentiful lack of success on the part of the so-called religious press. The truth is that these lamentations are but the outcroppings of the old and intolerant Partisanship of New England.

The City Licensing Power—Its Transfer to the Metropolitan Police Commissioners Declared Unconstitutional. The Legislature at its last session, by a section inserted in the Tax Levy for the city of New York, transferred all the licensing power heretofore exercised by the Mayor and Common Council to the Board of Metropolitan Police Commissioners, giving to the said Board the authority to amend, modify, alter or repeal the ordinances relating to such licenses. The Mayor and Common Council resisted the enforcement of this law, and a case was agreed upon, without action, to test its validity. Yesterday the Supreme Court, at General Term, rendered a unanimous decision in favor of the municipal authorities, declaring the section in question to be null and void, and restraining the Police Commissioners from exercising any of the powers and duties sought to be transferred to them thereby.

We publish in to-day's Herald the opinions of Judges Ingraham and Smith in this important case. It will be seen that the law is pronounced in conflict with the constitution on several points, the main ones being that it vests in officers appointed under the authority of the State the power to discharge duties, make regulations and pass laws relating strictly to the local affairs of the city, and that it delegates to the Board of Metropolitan Police, created by the Legislature, the power of legislation. At the same time the Court maintains the authority of the Legislature to transfer the licensing power from the Mayor and Common Council to any other local officers or boards, but not to officers appointed under authority of the State.

We believe this judgment will meet the approval